HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1822. No. 107.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 2d instant, a negro man named *BOB*, about fifty-five years old; his hair somewhat gray; of a large make, full six high; has a large scar on one of his feet, occasioned by cut of an axe; the inside of the fingers on one of his hands, but right it is believed, has been cut off with a scythe; and he has two lumps, one on his neck and one on his breast. The above reward, together with all reasonable expenses, will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail.

George Pratt.

Orange county, Feb. 18. 06—3w

State of North-Carolina,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1822.

George Gee, administrator of Alexander Wilkins, deceased, vs. *John Wilkins, Robert Wilkins, Terrill Wilkins, William Wilkins, Aaron Wilkins, Moses Wilkins, John Wilkins, George Wilkins, —— Centrel and Elizabeth his wife, —— Draper and Nancy his wife, —— Austal and Jane his wife, —— Davis and Sally his wife, —— Tollpen and Keziah his wife.* } Petition.

IT appearing to the court that the defendants are inhabitants of another state; It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next court, on the second Monday of May next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* against them, and heard *ex parte*.

A copy. Teste,

Thos. Ragland, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $3 50 06—6w

State of North Carolina,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1821.

Joseph B. Shaw and others vs. *William and Radford Gooch.* } Petition for a division of Real Estate.

IN the above petition it appearing to the court that process has duly issued agreeably to act of assembly, and that the said William and Radford Gooch is not to be found: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that said petition be heard ex parte at the next term of this court, on the fourth Monday in March next.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 25. 06—6w

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Mason Hall.

THE subscriber being determined to leave this part of the country, will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th March next, his property, consisting of

One hundred and eighty acres of land, very well adapted to the culture of any produce raised in this part of the country; upon which are a large two story house, lately finished, in which are several commodious rooms with fire places; four other houses suitable for the accommodation of families to live in; a store house and counting room, also a ware house; a stone kitchen; two barns and stables, with stalls in them for a large number of horses; and several other necessary improvements. A good well of the best of water in the yard, in excellent order, which never fails; besides several good never failing springs, and a stream of water running through the land. This situation is very healthy, has the advantage of five mails every week, and is well known to be one among the best stands for entertainment in the United States, as also a most excellent stand for a store.

Will also be sold, furniture of every discription, and most of it new; also the balance of Store Goods, a stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs.

A credit will be given for all sums over one hundred dollars. The sale will continue from day to day till all is sold. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Orange County, N. C. February 13, 1822. } 05—tds

Candles and Garden Seeds.

12 BOXS Fayetteville Mould Candles, at the manufactory prices;
Also one box Garden Seeds,
For sale by
Birdsall & Co.

February 12. 05—3w

Notice to Patrollers.

THE committee appointed by the county court of Orange to adjudge the services of the patrollers in said county for the last year, will meet at the Tavern of William H. Adams, in Hillsborough, on the Wednesday of February court next, for that purpose. Those who have performed that duty, and expect to receive pay for the same, will produce proof thereof, to the committee on that day, otherwise they will not be paid for such service.

The Committee.

January 31, 1822. 04—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday the 18th day of March next, at the Market-House in Hillsborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, the following tracts of Land, viz.

Eight hundred acres, called the Holme tract, adjoining lands of Robert Vanbook and others;

Three hundred acres, called Glenn's tract; and

Nine hundred acres of land, the tract whereon Benjamin Chambers now lives, on the waters of Stories creek, and adjoining the lands of Edwards and others; lying and being in the county of Person. Also,

Two lots in the town of Milton, on Bridge street; levied on as the property of Duncan Rose and Benjamin Chambers, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands for collection, issued from the Circuit Court for the district of North-Carolina. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Beverly Daniel, *Marshal,*
By James Turner, Dep. marshal.

Feb. 4. 04—6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to *D. B. ALSOBROOK & Co.* by note or account, are particularly requested to call and pay the same.

Also, all persons indebted to *FADDIS & ALSOBROOK*, by note or account, will do well to call and discharge the same during the county and superior courts, as the concern of Faddis & Alsobrook will be dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, and they wish to settle as much of the business as they possibly can during that time.

The business to be settled alone by

David B. Alsobrook.

January 29, 1822. —tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of good WHISKEY for sale by the barrel.

He also wants to purchase CORN and RYE.

J. S. Smith.

Jan. 27. 03—

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. Parents and guardians entering pupils, will apply to David Yarbrough, esq. whose receipt for tuition will be certificate of entrance to the principal. Tuition $15 50, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

Dec. 11. 96—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Ellenor Guppins, by her next friend Thomas Whitted, vs. *Wm. Guppins and John Young, administrators, &c. of Thomas Whitted, deceased.* } In Equity. Original bill for alimony.

IT appearing that William Guppins, one of the defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits and jurisdiction of this court, so that ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: therefore ordered, that publication be made in some newspaper, that the said William Guppins appear at the next term of this court, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte, and decreed accordingly.

Test, J. Webb, C. & M. E.
By A. B. BRUCE, D. Clerk.

Jan. 12, 1822. Price adv. $2 62½ 01—6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will take as boarders three or four students of the academy, boys or girls; girls would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

Jan. 16. 01—

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Allison, late of Hillsborough, deceased, by bond, note, accounts, for house rent, or otherwise, are requested to make payment without delay, or secure the payment thereof to the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive payment and grant discharges. And those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Federick Nash,
David Yarbrough.
William Shaw,
A. B. Bruce,

Hillsborough, Jan. 26, 1822. 07—3w

NEW STORE.

BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening in the store of the late William Whitted, Hillsborough, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

which they offer for sale at very low prices for Cash only. Having a partner or agent always in New-York, and a store in Fayetteville, they will be enabled to add to their assortment

FRESH GOODS

almost weekly, and afford them at prices worthy the attention of every purchaser.

Feb. 12. 05—3w

State of North-Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1821.

Sterling Ruffin and Richard W. Micheaux vs. Samuel Hobson and others.

IT appearing to the court that Matthew Hobson and William Royal, defendants in this case, are inhabitants of another state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for them to plead, answer, or demur at or before the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them.

Andrew Harrison, jr. C. M. E.

Price adv, $1 75. 02—6w

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Person county, N. C. fifteen miles North of Hillsborough, on the 9th of December last, and was seen on the road between Hillsborough and Anderson's store on the 25th of December last, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of *SAM*, sometimes calls himself Sam Overton; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high; about 21 or 22 years of age; his eye lids hang uncommon full as if they were swelled; wore homespun mixed pantaloons, wide at the ancle; white waistcoat, stole a homespun mixed coat and wore it away; a black fur hat, small brim, about half worn. He can play on the fife and flute a little. He carried off with him a German flute that was not his, but I have got three joints of the flute again since, so that he has but a small part of it with him. He is a hatter, and can make a good fur and wool hat. He will I have no doubt, try to pass as a free man. He is very active and runs very fast, and is a very slippery fellow.

Any information about him will be thankfully received, and the above reward will be given to have him delivered to me, or secured in any jail in the United States so that I get him.

S. Cochran.

Person county, Jan. 3, 1822. 100—tf

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821. 93—

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

☞ Take Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public Taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec 4. 95—

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing postponed to the 2d day of March.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

HILLSBOROUGH Masonic Lottery.

THE DRAWING of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery is postponed to the

Second day of March,

which will be the Saturday of Orange February Court; at which time those that hold tickets may begin to look out for some of the high floating prizes. The sale of tickets has been for a short time rapid. Tickets will certainly rise to six dollars after the first or second day's drawing. Those that wish to venture had better purchase at an early day.

The Managers.

January 22, 1822. 02—

NOTICE is hereby given,

to all persons indebted to the late *DAVID RAY*, to come forward and pay what they owe, whether by Note, Bond or Account; and all persons are hereby required to bring forward their respective demands, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Thos. Ruffin, } *Ex'rs.*
James Webb, }

Dec. 4, 1821. 95—3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE
NORTH CAROLINA
Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind, yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone! Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

The Shorter Catechism,
For sale at this Office.

GENERAL JACKSON.

An obliging friend at Washington, has forwarded to the editor the documents communicated by the president to congress, in relation to the conduct of general Jackson, while governor of Florida. We cannot attempt to insert the documents entire, but shall occasionally select such as appear to possess the most interest. The following, from general Jackson to the secretary of state, (which is the first in the pamphlet), will be read with considerable interest. *Pet. Rep.*

General Jackson to Mr Adams.

Pensacola, August 26, 1821.

SIR—The enclosed documents will advise you of an occurrence, painful to me, but unavoidably necessary, and dictated by the imperious rules of justice, to save the unprotected orphan from being ruined by the most cruel oppression, by the most corrupt and wicked combination I ever investigated.

In the re-establishment and resuscitation of the judiciary in W. Florida, and from the various distribution of the judicial functions, I had indulged the hope that no cases would occur to compel me to exercise the judicial powers with which I was invested by my commission from the president.

I was well aware that much corruption existed in Spanish judicial proceedings, but still my mind was not prepared to expect such a scene of combined wickedness and corruption as has been brought to light by this investigation, and which the enclosed extracts, taken from the original documents, or records, and certified by the alcade of Pensacola, exhibits. They relate to the succession or estate of Nicolas Maria Vidal, who died in this place about the year 1807, having made his will, leaving persons in this country his heirs, but who, from that time to this day, have never received one cent of their inheritance. It was this case which gave rise to the proceedings alluded to, marked No. 1, and to which I beg leave to refer you.

The document No. 2, is an extract of the whole proceedings instituted by the heirs for the recovery of the testamentary papers and other documents relative to the estate of their deceased father, and for the recovery of which I was compelled to exercise my judicial functions, and to take the energetic measures which I did, and which were well warranted by the laws of Spain, as well as by those of the United States; and which alone could have preserved to the heirs of Vidal the evidence of their right of property. Without these records they would have been unable to compel the house of Inerarity and Forbes, the depositary and debtor of the estate, to do them right and justice. This act of justice was due to them by every law, human and divine. By the second article of the late treaty with Spain, this right was expressly guaranteed, and under that article col. Callava, as the commissioner of Spain, was bound to deliver these documents, as the evidence of the right of property here, at the time of his surrendering the country, and with other papers which he did deliver.

It is as clearly to be perceived that the influence of J. Inerarity prevented all the decrees of Callava, as well as of his predecessor, in favor of the heirs of Vidal from being executed; thus exhibiting a judicial mockery without example. And by the influence and arts of this man, (said as some have it, by his gold,) the final attempt was made secretly to carry away the papers relating to this estate, by this means shielding Inerarity from all responsibility to the heirs, and enabling him to continue in undisturbed possession of property to a very large amount, so unjustly, corruptly, and fraudulently obtained.

I have reason to believe that Callava, would not have presumed to have stood out in contempt of my order, but that he would have delivered the papers when first demanded, nay, that he would have directed Domingo Sousa to have done so, had he not been urged to this obstinate resistance by some of our American citizens, under the impression that I would not, nay, durst not, commit him for the contempt.—This added to the influence that Inerarity had over him, who was continually by his side, and, I am convinced, urging him to withhold the papers, from a belief that their production would unfold the villainy practised, make him responsible to the heirs, and destroy both his character and that of Callava. It was no doubt, this conviction which caused him to make the involuntary exclamation (when my order was read to col. Callava by col. Butler, and when told, on his refusal to deliver the papers proven to be in his house, that he must appear before me,) that "the die was cast." Yes, he said truly, the die was cast, for he must have clearly seen that the arts, the influence, the wealth, the power, of no individual, not even of Inerarity himself, could any longer obstruct the pure channels of justice.

I have to regret that the conduct of some of our officers on this occasion was highly reprehensible, and that in particular of judge Fromentin, unaccountable, indecorous, and unjustifiable. I have said indecorous, because, from an interview with him on the subject of his jurisdiction and powers under his commission and instructions, it was well understood that the former only extended over the revenue laws, and the acts of congress prohibiting the introduction of slaves. My commission and instructions had been shewn him, and he had acknowledged all other judicial powers to reside in the alcade, and in other judicial jurisdictions under me, as well as in those with which I was invested by the president. After this clear understanding between us, and his being instructed to aid me in the administration of the government, to attempt thus to oppose me without even giving me notice, or making inquiry into the nature and cause of my proceedings; to issue what he calls a writ of habeas corpus, without petition, or affidavit, or oath of any kind, and that on the application of Inerarity and of some Spanish officers, the former interested in the destruction of these papers, was such an act of indecorum and contempt of my authority—displayed such ignorance of his duty, to say the least of it, as caused me to notify him to appear before me, and shew cause why he had attempted this improper interference with me in the exercise of my judicial powers. The time when the interference was made, renders his conduct still more reprehensible; he did know that opposition by force had been threatened by Callava and his Spanish officers, to my authority, aided, as they had a right to believe, by some of my officers. This, as you will discover, I put down, as it ought to have been; and the lecture I gave the judge when he came before me, will I trust, for the future, cause him to obey the spirit of his commission, aid in the execution of the laws and administration of the government, instead of attempting to oppose me, under Spanish influence.

I enclose you a copy of the paper he calls a writ of habeas corpus; if the view of this paper does not furnish sufficient evidence of his incapacity for the office of judge; if it be not sufficient to strike him from the roll of judges, I must say that ignorance of law is no objection against any one's holding a judicial station, however high and important. Judge Fromentin was represented to me to be no lawyer, but favorably spoken of as a man of literature; but I could not have formed such an idea of his want of legal knowledge, as this transaction displays. I am therefore, more inclined to ascribe his conduct to weakness than to any other cause.

You will perceive from the whole of the proceedings, that energetic measures were unavoidable, that my authority was attempted to be set at nought, and my orders and decrees treated with contempt. I could view col. Callava in no other light than that of a private individual, charged with violating the rights of others, and setting my authority at defiance. I could not distinguish him, or his situation from that of Domingo Sousa, or of Fullarat, his steward. These, by Callava's orders, had treated my authority with contempt, and Callava had not the magnanimity to relieve them by acknowledging the papers to be in his possession, even after positive proof was had of the fact that they were so.

I did believe, and ever will believe, that just laws can make no distinction of privilege between the rich and the poor. And, that when men of high standing attempt to trample on the rights of the weak, they are the fittest objects for example and punishment.

In general, the great can protect themselves, but the poor and humble require the arm and shield of the law.

Col. Callava's power having ceased here with the surrender of the country, it was only a display, and considered so by me, of pompous arrogance and ignorance, in his claiming the privileges of diplomacy, which in fact, he never possessed, and his power having ceased, his commission accomplished, the pretension which he set up was an insult to the weakest understanding. There are other, and many complaints by the Spanish subjects, who remain here, of documents relating to private property, being missing from the Alcade's office. If proof is had where they are, demands will be made, and I hope the precedent set, will prevent the necessity of again exercising those painful measures to coerce their production. But, should such occur, I shall not shrink from my duty, however painful it may be to my feelings, to exercise such authority for the security of those individuals, who, under the treaty, look to our government for protection of their rights.

I enclose a memorandum maked No. 3, which ought to have accompanied my last communication to you, and which records an occurrence that took place after the closing of my dispatches of the 30th July, concluded the 14th inst. and at the moment of their departure. This communication I could not receive, until the inventory of provisions &c. agreeable to Callava's agreement, and the pledge of his secretary, with the proper receipt, was delivered.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect,

Your most obd't serv't,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Governor of the Floridas.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The Young Communicant's Catechism,

State of North-Carolina.

DEBATE ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

Continued.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

December 18, 1821.

Mr. J. D. JONES could but admire the zeal and perseverance of the gentlemen who advocated the resolutions on the table, in so often obtruding them on the notice of the legislature, after their having been so repeatedly rejected; it is a zeal worthy of a better cause. Did the same spirit manifest itself for compensating public officers and promoting works of general public utility, North Carolina might vie with the proudest of her sister states; we would not so long have had our feelings outraged by seeing the price of blood resorted to for paying the prosecuting officers of the state; and a petty tax on auctions made a revenue for compensating one class of judges, while the other, literally the hack-horses of the public, is without any adequate compensation at all.

It was perhaps his misfortune to entertain very serious doubts, concerning the good policy, or the beneficial results to be calculated on from the passage of the resolutions on the table. To his mind, they were replete with mischief. To his mind, they bore within themselves, principles at war with the well-being of the community; that they were calculated to jeopardize the best interests of the country, the safety and happiness of the people.

It is an old, and well approved maxim too, said Mr. J. to let well-enough alone; or, to borrow the language of the venerable Jefferson, just quoted by the gentleman from Richmond, (Mr. Leak) "it is better to suffer evils, while evils are sufferable, than to right ourselves by abolishing the forms to which we are accustomed." After having progressed thus far safely, and he might add, happily, under our existing constitution, it really seemed to him a species of phrenzy, exceeding madness, to attempt a new model the constitution at this time. The business of renovating a government, was a task to which few were competent; it should be resorted to upon the most pressing necessity only; it should be made the extreme medicine of a state, the last appeal of oppressed humanity. But, sir, to apply this harsh remedy, this strong dose of mercury sublimate, on trival occasions, could not be justified on any principles of sound policy.

The evils complained of in the resolutions, are but of an ideal, imaginary nature; they appeared to him to have grown out of that restlessness of disposition inherent in our nature, that fondness for change and innovation incident to the characters of some men. It is human nature never to be acquainted with its own happiness, in the absence of real afflictions, we go in search of fancied ills. The constitution and the government under which we live, are as mild as meekness could wish them; and yet to hear gentlemen speak of their grievances, you would really suppose, that this was not the mild and rational government of North Carolina, but the meridian of Asia and of Asiatic tyranny.

What are the mighty evils complained of? The most prominent among them is the inequality in the representation of the counties. We are told that the great county of Rowan, the *Monsieur Tonson* of the legislature, magnified in importance almost to the dominions of the Great Mogul, we are told sir, that this mammouth county sends but three members to the legislature, while each trifling county in the east sends as many, not adverting that they have little counties also in the west; for it is equally a fact of record, that they have counties in that section of the state, so thin in population, and lean in revenue, that they do not pay into the coffers of the treasury enough to compensate their members of assembly.

Besides, the balance of population in favor of the west is not so very frightful; and when we take into view the comparative wealth of the east, the large amount of revenue paid into the treasury, the inequality between the importance of the two sections of the state is not very great, and he did not think gentlemen should envy the eastern members the little weight they had in the legislature.

But without insisting that wealth was any basis of representation at all, even admitting all that gentlemen contend for; even conceding there is the inequality complained of, still be denied it as a just ground for new-modelling the constitution.

Is there not asked Mr. J. a greater inequality in the representation to the national legislature? Do not the petty states of Delaware and Rhode-Island send as many senators to congress as the great states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, or of New York? If the evil be tolerated in the General government, much more is it to be suffered in a state government. It is impossible, in the nature of things, to apportion political justice with mathematical precision; we cannot weigh it out in scales; there must be some preponderance, some inequality in the surface. Nature herself, the great mass of wisdom, is full of irregularities.

Every member of this committee must know, that the powers to be delegated to this body are of a dictatorial kind, that they are above law and above the constitution; but we are told there is no danger that they will exceed the bounds of propriety. Sir, we have no security for this; can gentlemen enter into a bond obligatory to the people, binding upon the convention? Will any man dare to lay his finger upon a limit, and say to them, as God said to the waters, "Thus far shall ye go and no farther?" No, sir; once constitute them, and they are supreme; once organize them, and no man dare prescribe them limits.

What is the temper, Mr. J. asked, of the present time? Will that temper justify a resort to the measure? He thought not. When our constitution was formed, there was no talk of eastern and western interest; our wise forefathers took a comprehensive, an impartial view of the whole ground, they therefore formed a constitution to suit the whole people, and not a section of them. Not so now. Ill blood and jealousies are stirring among us; every member will carry into this convention, as into a common stock, his private passions and his private partialities; each section of the state will have its local views to compass; the west will be arrayed against the east, and the east against the west, and out of these jarring discordant elements, what kind of a compound of a constitution was to be produced, he was unable to tell; but feared the birth would be of the monster kind.

If, said Mr. J. the east has the exercise of the political power of the state, it must be acknowledged we use it with moderation. Have the western gentlemen evidenced the same disposition? Would they be equally moderate had they the predominance! He doubted it. For, sir, said he, in this debate, with all their caution, unfortunate expressions have fallen from them, which sufficiently betray how little they are disposed to lenity in the exercise of power. Is it not common talk, that unless we surrender up opinions and our judgments to these mighty men of the west, these sword and buckler myrmidons of the mountains, that some modern Tamerlane or Atilla from among them, would rise up and overwhelm the devoted land of the east? That they would literally, sir, sweep us from the tomos of our fathers? Really, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. J. menaces of this kind are less calculated to make an impression on the eastern section of the state, than arguments which have more temperance and moderation stamped upon them. Menaces of this kind, sir, are calculated to irritate, not to soothe; instead of mitigating, they increase our contumacy. It is an old and somewhat musty proverb too, that "a child may lead a horse to water, but ten men cannot make him drink: so it may be with us sir; we may be persuaded into this measure, we cannot be coerced; we may be led, not driven. A little more than twelve months ago, he could not in his heart have believed, that there existed in the state of North Carolina, a man so utterly lost to its true interests—so utterly dead to all sense of moderation, as to suggest even the *possibility* that this question would be staked upon so ruinous an issue. I say, sir, said Mr. J. I could not in my heart have believed it; until about that period, my eye caught a paragraph extracted from a western paper, where an anonymous writer calls upon the people of the west to take up arms against the people of the east, and to dragoon them into a compliance with their measures, if other means will not prevail, and invoked the spirit of '76 to aid them. He would ask whether it was not the spirit of an incendiary, who applied a torch at midnight to his neighbour's dwelling, of an arch-fiend of hell, who delights to see brothers sheathing their swords in each other's bowels, rather than of '76, which produced such a publication? It is profanation, sir, against the purest spirit that ever was an inmate of the bosom of man; it is profaning the spirit which built up the very constitution which we are striving to pull to pieces, and to scatter to the four winds of Heaven. Sir, said Mr. J. the framers of that instrument were patriots, friends to the liberties of mankind. They were men who had been just smarting under the lash of European oppression—they were men who felt for their posterity, what a father feels for the child of his bosom. In the genius and spirit of liberty, they formed that charter of our rights; they handed it down to us as a rich inheritance, which we, like prodigals, would wish to squander, and to substitute—*What?*—no man knows. The womb of time can alone disclose the birth. But to say the most of it; it is a substitution of our own short-sighted views—our interested local prejudices, for the venerable and impartial work of our forefathers.

Mr. Chirman, said Mr. J. I am not one of those who entertain such a superstitious veneration for the works of antiquity as to deem them too holy to be touched by the hand of man. Yet, sir, I really do entertain for them such a veneration, that unless I see very flagrant abuses growing out of them, unless I see them entailing curses where benefits were intended, I am the last man in the world that would lend a hand to their subversion.

Feeling and believing therefore, as he did, on this momentous question, that the adoption of the resolutions was calculated to jeopardize our best interests; that the evils comprised of were but of an imaginary nature; that the powers to be delegated to this convention were of too alarming a nature to be entrusted to men, except called for by the most pressing necessity, he felt it a paramount, an imperious duty to give his vote against the resolutions.

Mr. MEBANE (the speaker) said, it was his misfortune, whenever he rose to address the house, to experience the greatest difficulty, from being seldom called upon to address a public body; and, on the present occasion, he left more than ordinary embarrassment on account of the importance of the question and his great inability to do justice to the subject under debate. He felt embarrassed on another account. The gentlemen who had preceded him in support of the resolutions before the committee, had taken up the ground so completely as to have left little for him to say. They had clearly proved to his view, that our representation is unequal, unjust and anti-republican.

Mr. M. said he felt discouraged on another account; that he was addressing gentlemen a majority of whom have their reason blinded by what they conceive to be their interest, who feel power and forget right, and who fear the approach of the time when the sceptre is to depart from Judah. He of course could not expect and thing he might be able to say would have any influence upon them, although he would wish to hope better things, and that eastern gentlemen would feel disposed to observe the golden rule of "doing to others as they would that others should do to them." The friends of the present proposition had been charged with bringing forward a measure calculated to produce anarchy and confusion in the country. He could not help thinking, however, that gentlemen viewed the subject through a distorted medium.

Mr. M. did not intend to detain the committee many minutes, as he would not follow his friends in the calculations which they had laid before the committee. He would state a few circumstances to shew, what had already been more fully stated, that our representation is unequal, unjust and anti-republican.

Take into view, said he, the whole population of the state and it will be seen that sixteen or eighteen of the largest counties have one-half of this population. No matter in what part of the state they are situated, the citizens of North-Carolina having equal rights. And yet these counties send no more representatives to the general assembly than the same number of the smallest counties in the state. Is this just or equal?

Again as to the expenses of the government. The committee had been told, that the representatives of each county in the general assembly, together with the expenses of indiciary, &c. cost the state about $700 a year. It will be found on reference to the comptroller's statement, that many of the small counties do not pay near this amount of taxes into the public treasury. Who, then, pays the residue forthem? It is the large counties which pay it. Is this just or equal?

It will be found, that one-half the counties in the state, I mean the small counties, do not contain one third of the whole population, while the other half contain upwards of two thirds. Yet each county has the same representation in the assembly. Is it not right that a majority should rule? Yet in this case, the minority rules. One-third can govern two thirds. Rowan is equal in population to six or seven of the small counties, and Orange is not much less, and they pay taxes in proportion.—And yet each of these small counties send as many members to this house as Rowan or Orange. Is this fair or equal?

It appeared to Mr. M. to be useless to produce arguments to prove things which are self-evident; and it must be interest, or something else, which prevented the subject from being viewed in its proper light.

It had been said that the present time is improper for calling a convention; and alarming forebodings had been made of the evils which would probably grow out of such a measure. All which he considered devoid of foundation.

Something like a menace from the west had been alluded to—that the western people would rush from the mountains and crush the people of the east. Gentlemen may have seen in a newspaper some such anonymous piece, but whoever might have written it, he was not a good citizen; but far from it. No, said Mr. M. however much the people of the west desire a revision of the constitution, they will never resort to other than fair and honorable means to effect their purpose. You will never see mountain men in arms, except it be to meet an enemy: If such appears, they will always be ready to fly to the defence of their eastern brethren.

Mr. M. would have been pleased that this question could have been viewed in its proper light, without reference to either eastern or western interest, that every part of the state might have obtained that just and equal representation in the government to which they are entitled. He despaired however at present of succeeding in his wishes.

(Debate to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tue[illegible]y, February 5.

The house was a considerable time occupied in amending and discussing a motion of Mr. Cook, callingg for further information from the treasury department on the subject of the examination of the western land offices, &c.

The apportionment bill was read a 3d time, when Mr. Mallary moved to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the words *forty thousand*, (the ratio,) for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof, the words thirty-eight thousand.

The motion was supported at some length by the mover and Mr. Rhea, and opposed by Mr. Ross, and then at four o'clock

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 6.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the house agreed to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Burton, of N. C. (now absent) on the subject of repealing the law of 1802, relative to vaccination; and the same was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, that the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of augmenting the number of the sloops of war in the navy of the U. States.

In offering this resolve, Mr. M. said it was not usual with him, on introducing resolutions to accompany them with remarks; but on this occasion he thought it proper to assign the reasons that had induced him to bring this resolution forward. The object of it was more effectually to suppress the slave trade. By the returns that had been made it appeared that three of the prizes that had been taken by one of our most gallant officers, on the coast of Africa, were retaken by the rising of the captured against the captors, the prize crews being too feeble in number to keep the control. Mr. M. throght that the sentiment of humanity would dictate the protection of the officers and seamen of our navy against these lawless desperadoes, made desperate by captivity, by sending larger vessels, carrying men enough to man the prizes. And, Mr. M. said, if we look to the employment of the navy as a school, in time of peace, to prepare them for the exigencies of war, he could not conceive one better suited to it than that which was contemplated by the resolution.

The resolve was agreed to.

The house then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill to apportion representatives according to the fourth census.

The question under consideration being on the motion of Mr. Mallary to recommit the bill to the judiciary committee with instructions.

Mr. Mallary withdrew the same, and in lieu thereof moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tod, moved to amend this motion so as to instruct the committee to insert the ratio of 50,000 instead of that of 40,000, which is now in the bill.

Mr. Crudup moved to amend this amendment by striking out 50 000 and inserting 42,000; which motion, after debate, was negatived, by yeas and nays, 106 votes to 58.

Mr. Tod then varied his motion, so as to make the instruction to amend embrace a ratio of 44, instead of 50,000, as he had at first proposed.

Mr. Little moved to amend the amendment, so as to insert 45,000 instead of 44,000. This motion was negatived without a division.

The question on Mr. Tod's motion for 44,000, was decided by yeas and nays, 104 to 61.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays also on the question of recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house; and was decided in the negative, by a vote of 99 to 63.

After other propositions for procuring amendments, and repeated motions for adjournments, and repeated motions for adjournment, without success—

Mr. Alex. Smith, of Va. required the *previous question* to be put, which precludes debate or amendment. The house sustained the demand.

The previous question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

The main question was then put and carried, 100 to 58.

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Thursday, February 7.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of Conn. *Resolved*, That the committee on the public buildings be instructed to enquire into the practicability of making such alterations in the present structure of the hall of the house of representatives as shall better adapt it to the purposes of a deliberative assembly.

The speaker presented a message from the president of the United States transmitting a communication from the secretary of state on the subject of the settlement of the boundary line between the United States and the British dominions under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, which, on motion of Mr. Williamson, was laid on the table.

The speaker also presented a letter from Dr. James Smith, Vaccine agent, which on motion of Mr. Little was referred to the select committee appointed on that subject and ordered to be printed.

Baltimore February 4th, 1822.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR—From letters which I have received from Dr. Hunter, of Tarboro' in N. Carolina, I am fully persuaded I have discovered the true cause of the deplorable events which have happened there, and I am now satisfied, that they have originated from an acciden: such as never occurred before, and there is no danger that the like will ever occur again.

I had a paper which contained some small-pox scabs, taken by myself from a person named Whitfield, about the 4th of October, 1821; and on this paper I had written carefully, to avoid accidents, that it contained the variolous or smallpox matter. But this paper was afterwards mislaid, and supposed it might have been swept out of my office with other waste papers.

From the information, however, which I have received from Dr. Hunter, quoting the words I had written on it, I have do doubt but that the same indentical paper I had lost, containing the small pox scabs, and marked as such, was put up in Dr. Ward's letter by some mistake or inadvertence, instead of the glasses of vaccine matter which I intended to send to him, and which, from his letter to me, I supposed he had received and used.

We may now therefore, safely conclude, that the injury done is of more limited extent than I feared; and every citizen of North-Carolina has it in his power to be secured from it if they will use the vaccine matter I have sent to them.

Dr. Hunter assures me that the vaccine matter obtained by him from this institution, and which he was using in "a general and extensive vaccination," when he wrote me, 19th ultimo, "was such as he knew to be genuine."

I hope you will be so good as to make the contents of this letter known in the house of representatives; and I will be happy to furnish you or any committee of congress who may be appointed to make inquiry on this subject, with every fact relating to it which has or may hereafter come to my knowledge.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES SMITH.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making partial appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, that reported the bill, briefly stated that the object of it was to suppress the piratical epredations that were commited upon our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, and he moved to fill the blank in the first section of the bill, for the pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The motion prevailed, and the blank for provisions and repairs were also severally filled with the sums of twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Smith also moved to fill the blank for contingent expenses, with the sum of twenty thousand dollars; which, after some debate, was carried.

The bill was read and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day, and was subsequently read a third time, and passed.

The house on motion of Mr. Sergeant, then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Mallary took the floor and expressed his sentiments in a speech of more than an hour, in favour of striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Montgomery then rose to support it—but the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, February 8.

After attending to business of minor importance, the house then proceeded to the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Montgomery took the floor, and advocated the passage of the bill in a speech of nearly two hours.

Mr. Blair succeeded him, in a concise but lucid speech, in opposition to the bill, and in favour of striking out the first section,

Mr. Hemphill rose to address the house but the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, February 11.

Mr. Farrally submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the practicability of facilitating the means of discovering thefts and destruction, or mutilating of letters, committed by deputy postmasters, their agents, and mail carriers; and also into the propriety of enacting severer and other penalties against those who may be convicted of such offences.

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the house agreed to consider the joint resolution by him submitted some days since, relative to the recognition of the independent governments of South America, for the purpose of having the same referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and it was referred accordingly.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hemphill addressed the house in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in a speech of about an hour, and was followed by Mr. Colden on the same side, who occupied the floor until past four o'clock —when

Mr. Mitchell, of South-Carolina, rose and intimated his intention to speak on the question, but the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 12.

On motion of Mr. Cocke,

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the naval establishment of the United States."

After passing sundry other resolutions,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. Mitchell supported the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in a speech of more than an hour. He was followed by Mr. Philips of Penn. on the same side, who expressed his sentiments at considerable length; when

Mr. Archer of Va. rose and remarked that he wished to submit a few observations, on the motion; but, perceiving that the usual hour of adjournment had passed, he moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to; and after the committee had obtained leave to sit again, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 13.

After passing sundry resolutions, &c.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. Archer, of Va. took the floor in favour of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and continued his remarks until the usual hour of adjournment; when Mr. A. not having concluded, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, February 27.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have read the communication of Amicus Justiciæ with much care three or four times, but were not able to discover the object of the writer. If the piece has any meaning, it must be an attack on personal feeling; and as we do not feel disposed to be instrumental in scattering 'firebrands, arrows and death' without knowing who or what is to be consumed, we shall decline publishing it, as we shall at all times whatever may be presented in so questionable a shape.

COMMUNICATED.

BIBLE SOCIETIES.

MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to many of your readers to learn that nine Bible Societies have been formed in this state since the commencement of this year, which have come to our knowledge, all of which are auxiliary to the American Bible Society. I send you a list of them with the date of their organization and the names of their corresponding secretaries.

Orange county Bible Society, formed 7th January; Rev. John Witherspoon, corresponding secretary.

Salisbury Bible Society, formed 8th January; Dr. Alexander Long, corresponding secretary.

Iredell county Bible Society, formed 14th January; James L. Hill, esq corresponding secretary.

Lincolnton Bible Society, formed 17th January; Dr. James Bivings, cor. sec.

Morganton Bible Society, formed 22d January; Thomas Walton, esq. cor. sec.

Wilkesborough Bible Society, formed 28th January; col. Wm. P. Waugh, cor. sec.

Randolph county Bible Society, formed 7th February; col. Benjamin Elliot, cor. sec.

Pittsborough Bible Society, formed 12th February; Joseph Small, cor. sec.

University Bible Society, formed 14th Feb. Joel Holleman, cor. sec.

The above statement is a sufficient evidence that the citizens of this state, when invited to their duty, are not behind those of any other state in contributing to those great benevolent institutions which so remarkably characterise the present age.

A FRIEND TO BIBLE SOCIETIES.

The bill for the *apportionment of representatives*, under the fourth census, has passed the house of representatives, —giving one representative for every 40,000 of *representative* population, being an increased ratio, as established by law, in 1810, of 5,000, and will, instead of the present number 187, give the house 25 additional, making a total of of 212 members. The following sketch of calculations made at the ratio of 40,000 will give the reader a pretty correct idea of the new representation:—

	Nos.	*No. Rep's.*	*Fracts'.*
1 New York,	1,368,775	34	8,775
2 Pennsylvania,	1,049,313	26	9,313
3 Virginia,	895,303	22	15,303
4 Ohio,	581,434	14	21,434
5 North Carolina,	556,821	13	36,821
6 Massachusetts,	523,287	13	3,287
7 Kentucky,	513,623	12	33,623
8 Tennessee,	390,769	9	30,769
9 South Carolina,	389,594	9	29,594
10 Maryland,	364,389	9	4,389
11 Maine,	298,335	7	18,335
12 Georgia,	281,126	7	1,126
13 Connecticut,	275,208	6	35,208
14 New Jersey,	274,551	6	34,251
15 New Hampshire,	244,161	6	4,161
16 Vermont,	235,764	5	35,764
17 Indiana,	147,102	3	27,102
18 Louisiana,	125,779	3	5,779
19 Alabama,	110,339	2	30,339
20 Rhode Island	83,038	2	3,038
21 Delaware,	70,943	1	30,943
22 Missouri,	62,496	1	22,496
23 Mississippi	62,320	1	22,320
24 Illinois,	54,843	1	14,843
	9,625,734	212	479,313

Boston, (Mass.) Feb. 5

Treaty with France.—A letter received in town, by the Russelas, from Liverpool, dated Dec. 22d. says, "The French Treaty was concluded last week, and sent off by a French government vessel."

Mint of the United States.—There have been struck during 1821, 24,641 half eagles, 6,448 quarter eagles, 1,305,597 half dollars, 216,851 quarter dollars, 1,186,512 dismes, and 389,000 cents; in all 3,139,249 pieces of coin, of the value of 1,018,977 dollars 45 cents.

The Boston Patriot states that by the judicious and constant exercise of VACCINATION, the people of New England have been preserved from the SMALL POX for the last *twenty years*.

The duty accruing on foreign merchandize imported into Boston in 1821, was nearly four millions of dollars.

The students of the South Carolina college have determined to wear a collegiate uniform of American manufacture. One object, among others, is stated to be, "to lessen the difficulty of those in moderate circumstances, of acquiring a college education, by diminishing extravagance in articles of clothing."

Notice is published by the navy department, that hereafter it will not recognize the title of *commodore*, as it is not established by law, and the use has been productive of inconvenience.

The police of our town, in consequence of a communication from the town of Fayettville, gave notice to the citizens of this place to assemble at the Court-House on Saturday last at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of co-operating with the citizens of Fayettville, in a memorial to the congress of the United States against certain acts concerning navigation, but the subject excited so little interest in the public mind that not more than half a dozen persons attended. *Edenton Gazette.*

Canals.—Gov. Clinton, in his late speech to the legislature, says "that upon a full and comprehensive view of the operation, we may confidently pronounce that before the termination of the year 1823, there will be complete an uninterrupted navigation from the navigable waters of the Hudson river to Lakes Erie and Champlain, comprehending an extent of 425 miles, and all of which will be accomplished since the 4th day of July, 1817."

MR. DAVID-SPRAGUE died at Greenwich, Washington county, in the state of New-York, on the 22d December last, having nearly completed his 90th year. He was the father of 21 children, 10 by a first and 11 by a second wife—8 sons and 13 daughters; all of whom married, and were all at one time the living heads of 21 families. In Sept. last 420 of his descendants were enumerated. When alive his families shewed fire generations on the earth at the same time. Mr. S. had never used spirits, and very little tea or coffee, and was always a great enemy to tobacco.—His death was sudden—when at dinner, apparently about half through, he rose quickly from the table, and soon settled in a chair, when, placing his hands and feet in an easy posture, he instantly without a struggle ceased to breathe.

The Indian War.—We learn from the Indian country that the Cherokees and Osages have lately had some fighting, in which the former have been completely successful. The Cherokees were divided into parties, one of which, amounting to 50 or 60, fell in with a party of Osages (principally composed of old men, women, and children,) and killed and took nearly the whole, and have brought in about 63 scalps and prisoners. One Osage woman, refusing to follow the Cherokees, was set on a horse and shot, and her body afterwards thrown on a fire, and consumed. Another party of the Cherokees, consisting of about 200 men, had not returned at our last accounts, but we learn that they had fell in with the Osages, and killed and took a much greater number. These successes had occasioned great rejoicings in the Cherokee nation, and the lives of a great number of the defenceless prisoners had been sacrificed.

The Cherokees took a large quantity of skins, furs, and other property, from the Osages, a considerable portion of which was burnt, they being unable to bring it with them. Among the articles brought in were the hats, clothes, &c. known to have belonged to one or two white men who are supposed to have been murdered. *Arkansas Gaz.*

A steam engine of the immense power of one hundred and forty horses has lately been erected on his grace the duke of Portland's estate at Kirby, in the county of Nottingham, for the purpose of draining an extensive tract of coal.—The cylender of this stupendous machine is 70 inches in diameter, and the beam, which is 12 tons in weight, raises at every stroke 15 tons of water, and when required, delivers at the surface from the depth of the mine, which is 170 yards, between 700 and 800 gallons in each minute.

From the National Intelligencer.

Fall of Callao.

A citizen of this district now at Buenos Ayers, has forwarded us the following highly interesting extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lima to a commercial house at Buenos Ayres. We have also received Buenos Ayers papers, giving the official account of this event.

Extract of a letter from Chili.

"Santiago, 29th October, 1821.

"On Thursday last arrived, per a Chilian Brig, the glorious news of the fall of Callao, viz. General Canterac and the royal army, who had thrown supplies into the forts remained but a few days under the walls; long enough however, to consume all the provisions they brought with them, and to reduce the garrison to the greatest want. The Spanish army then marched off in the direction of Juju, and were not molested by general San Martin. Immediately afterwards the governor (La Mar) of San Phillippi, sent a deputation offering to capitulate, the terms of which were accepted by the patriots, as follows: The Spanish garrison to march out with the honors of war; to be allowed two months to recruit their health in Lima, in which time they were at liberty to join Laserna, or remain neutral; the officers during which time were allowed to wear their side arms.

"The capitulation took place on the 21st and 22d September. The garrison is said to have amounted to six or eight hundred invalids. Ammunition and every munition of war were given up without receiving the least injury Amongst other articles, 40,000 stand of arms are said to have fallen into the patriots hands.

"At present Guido is the acting governor of Callao, and the greatest tranquility reigns in Lima. Vessels were not allowed to commence discharging till the 6th instants

"When the report reached Lima of of Canterac's approach, funds to the amount of five or six hundred thousand dollars were embarked on board the shipping at L'Ancon. Lord Cochrane had for some time been making every exertion to endeavor to procure money for prying off his sailors without avail. Upon hearing this amount was on board the different transports, he went to L'Ancon in the O'Higgins snd Esinaralda and folcibly took possession of the whole sum, notwithstanding strong representations from the general. He immediately commenced paying off all the ships. Report says he has not dared to set his foot on shore since."

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. John Hanks, Capt. *Samuel Wortham* to Miss *Rebecca Sims*, eldest daughter of Col. Herbert Sims, all of this county.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
February 20	44	47	64
21	68	75	76
22	59	59	62
23	42	49	56
24	44	54	57
25	34	44	48
26	44	56	61

The Rev. Robert T Daniel

will preach in the court-house in this place on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock.

Persons holding subscriptions for the

NORTH-CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice Should sufficient encouragement be offered, arrangements will be made for a speedy commencement of the publication.

Jan. 30.

Foreign Intelligence.

Continuation of extracts from papers received at New-York by the late arrivals.

A Vienna article of the 18th December, says, a report has been circulated, that there has been a dreadful scene at Constantinople, that the Sultan Mahmoud and his sons have been strangled, and that upwards of 5000 Christians have been massacred. In confirmation of the above, a Nuremburg article of the 21st of December, states the receipt of letters on that day, from Vienna, which say, "rivers of blood have flowed at Constantinople. The Janissaries have massacred a great number of Christians." A letter from Constantinople, of the 27th November, has the following: "We are in expectation of great events. —The agents of the Christian powers are making preparations to leave this place."

The London Courier of the 2d January, on the authority of a letter from Paris states, that official intelligence of the passing of the Pruth, by the Russian army, was every moment expected.

The Morning Chronicle of the 3d contains a letter from Zante, one day later than the above, giving an account of the *fifth* defeat of the Pacha of Salonica, on the frontiers of the Isthmus. He, on this occasion, made a strong effort to retrieve his losses; but the Greeks rushed upon him with irresistible impetuosity, and his defeat was complete. Seven thousand Turkish troops were killed and taken.

The article from Zante of Nov. 30 is copied from the Morning Chronicle of the 2d of January. On the next day, the 3d, the editor of the Chronicle says, that the letters by the Turkey mail confirm the intelligence of great excess having been committed at Constantinople.

The Persian invasion proceeds victoriously.—The news of their successes, and those of the Greeks, causes bands of the assassins, among whom are the Janissaries and Asiatics, to run up and down the streets of Constantinople, and give themselves up to the most unheard of atrocities. The ministers of the Christian Powers begin to make preparations to facilitate the escape of their families in case of necessity.—The nearer the crises approaches, the more the fanaticism of the Turks increases; it has risen to a height of which it is impossible to form an idea.

The Austrian and Russian ambassadors at the Porte, have, as it is said, urged the Grand Seignior to the unqualified acceptance of the Russian *ultimatum*, which he positively refused. He will neither ascent to the restoration of the Greek church, nor to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia by Russian troops. There are so many rumors, however, set afloat by stock jobbers, that we hardly know what to believe.

The German papers, which are fond of dealing in the wonderful, state that Constantinople has been reduced to ashes. The magnificent church of St. Sophie, the Sultan's Seraglio, the Arsenal, &c. have been reduced by the flames. The Grand Seignior and his son Abdul Mirzad murdered, also the Mufti, Reis Effendi, the Capudan Pashaw, &c. &c. All the atrocities the work of the Janissaries, one of whom is made sultan. All the Greeks and Franks were murdered. These horrors were accompanied by an earthquake in the environs of Constantinople, which swallowed up towns and villages!

Various intelligence from Constantinople of the latest dates, mention that dreadful events daily manifest themselves. In every street dead bodies are found. The blood-thirsty Turks still continue to murder Christians whenever an opportunity offers.

Intelligence from Zante announce that a great number of peasants had been condemned to death, their bodies thrown into cages of iron, and exposed on the summits of the hills as a terror to others.

On the 12th of November the Turks succeeded in taking Cassandria. Abul Labut Pashaw who conducted the attack, put 18 rebels to death with his own hand. Many women fell into the hands of the Turks—4000 of whom had arrived at Salonica, where they are exhibited for sale to the highest bidders.

The following are the particulars of the negotiations of the Austrian and English ambassadors (count Lutzow and lord Strangford) at Constantinople, under the head of Odessa, Dec. 5.

On the 22d Nov. M. de Lutzow had an interview with the new Reis Effendi, in the presence of the new Kiaja Bey, or minister of the interor. The Austrian internuncio spoke strongly in favor of the Russian ultimatum, and endeavored to insure the Port to adopt pacific resolutions. The Reis Effendi replied that the Porte would not consent to the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, except on the following conditions:—

"The courts of Austria, France and England shall guarantee, that after the evacuation, those two principalities shall not be occupied either by Russians or Greek Hetærists. Those Greeks who have fled to Russia shall be punished in presence of Turkish commissioners, unless Russia has delivered them up. The restoration of the Christian churches shall not take place until tranquility shall have been re-established, and all the Greeks shall have laid down their arms."

When count Lutzow expressed his astonishment at this change of language on the part of the Turkish minister, the Reis Effendi referred to the orders of the Sultan. The count asked whether the Porte was determined on peace or war? The Reis Effendi excused himself from answering that question, as he was not invested with such powers; besides, added he, the sultan will do whatever he pleased; and ninety millions of Musselmen, with the sword in one hand and the Koran in the other, will know how to defend their rights against the Christians.

Count Lutzow returned home, and immediately despatched an account of the interview to his court.

Lord Strangford had an interview with the Reis on the 23d which was equally unsatisfactory. On his return to his residence, he was insulted by the populace.

Lord S. had made another effort to settle the differences, but Reis Effendi had, up to the 27th Nov. declined doing any thing.

An article from Corfu, of the 20th ult. state, that notwithstanding the prohibitory measures of the Ionian government, upwards of 20,000 muskets and bayonets had been furnished to the Greeks from the Islands of Cephalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. The fortress of Arta was, it is stated, on the point of surrendering to the Greek force by which it was besieged.

Persia.—The population of Persia, very much diminished by the civil wars of 1722, (the epoch of the overthrow of the dynasty of Ishmael Sophi) and of 1743 (the year of the assassination of the celebrated Scha Nadir) is estimated at twenty-two millions of souls. The number of provinces is 58. The reigning sovereign ascended the throne in 1797. He is called Feth Ali-Schah, and is about 53 years of age. He is reckoned a good poet. He has 65 sons, and as many daughters.—His third son Abdas Mirza, is destined to succeed him, although Prince Ali Mirza, who is rejected by this choice, is distinguished by great personal qualities. In the peace concluded with Russia, the 12th of October, 1813, the emperor Alexander agreed to a stipulation by which both himself and his successors are bound to maintain by force on the throne, should it be necessary, the prince who is destined to succeed, in order that no foreign power shall interfere in the internal concerns of Persia. [*Hamburg Journal.*

London, January 3.

The new French ministry are going on with the internal arrangements necessarily consequent on their accession to power. Among the changes are those of the major general and adjutant general of the national guards of Paris, in which posts the Duke de Choiseul and the Count Bruno de Boisgelin, have been succeeded by Count Jules de Polignac and the Viscount Sosthene de Rochefoucault. They are both noblemen of high distinction. Count Jules de Polignac is a peer of France; his devoted attachment to his brother, (the present Duke de Polignac, will for ever render his name memorable. They were both arrested on account of their alleged connection with the plot of gen. Georges. The elder brother was condemned to die, but the younger (Count Jules) earnestly besought the judges to permit him to perish in his brother's stead. "I am a single man," said he, "without fortune, without profession; I have nothing to lose; my brother is married.—Do not reduce to despair a virtuous wife—but if you will destroy my brother, suffer me to share the same fate."—This virtuous eloquence prevailed; the lives of the two brothers were saved, but they expiated their devotedness to the house of Bourborn by an imprisonment of ten years, and only escaped from confinement in 1814, to fly and join Monsieur, who had arrived on the frontiers shortly previous to the fall of Bonaparte. The Viscount Sosthene de la Rochefoucault is the son of the Duke de Dondeauville, recently appointed to the direction of the posts. It was the Viscount who, in 1814, first proposed to pull down the statue of Bonaparte, which so irritated the ex-emperor, that on his return in 1815, he excepted the viscount by name, out of the amnesty published at that period. The viscount accompanied the king to Ghent, and after the second restoration, he was chosen a member of the *Introuvable* chamber of deputies, whenhe constantly voted with the royalists. He it was who proposed a religious commemoration of the death of Louis the XVI; his speech on this occasion was most affecting; and the measure was unanimously adopted.

GREAT STORM.

The oldest person living in this part of the country cannot recollect any thing like the present floods. The water has covered lands which were heretofore considered above the possibility of its reach, and the Shannon has swollen to such a height, and extended its surface in many places, as scarcely come within the reach of vision—the damage in this neighbourhood is incalculable.

Limerick Chronicle.

The catalogue of destructive floods, is almost in every part of this country, and of storms, and shipwrocks on the coasts is truly melancholly. The Thames flood, on the 27th was higher than it had been since 180. The water carried away the fifteen arch bridge, near Eton. The country from Maidenhead bridge, to Chertsey, was covered with water; nothing to be seen but the tops of trees. In Eton the houses and shops were flooded. The eastern mail at Egham, had to be taken a considerable distance in a boat; the guards afterwards proceeded in a chaise.—The northern mails were stopped, by the inundations, two days; and many other mails were also stopped. At Oxford the torrents of rain were accompanied by thunder and lightning; and, as at many other places, with violent storms of wind. The Birmingham mail was stopped at Norton Mills, the water being six feet deep; the guide of the road was lost, and the horses got off their legs. The floods of the Severn have lately been rapid and successive; the fens of Lincolnshire four feet under water. The Thames, at Westminster and at Milbank, aided by a high tidet did much damage. Beyond Vauxhall bridge, the bank broke in, covering the surrounding fields, gardens, &c. Vauxhall road was laid under water, so that horses and carriages could not pass. Families proceeded to the second floors, and still apprehensive, females, children, &c. were taken to places of safety in boats, or in men's arms. The main road from Vauxhall was covered with boats.

Ireland.—The news from Ireland continues to be of a most distressing nature. But we have not room for details of transactions

"Whose horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my seated heart knock at my ribs
Against the use of nature."

Murders are committed under "the very eye" of the judges of the land. The laws are openly disregarded, and the authorities of the country treated with contempt.

Alarming stories are frequently spread a Dublin, and the privy council assemble almost daily at the castle. The erection of fortifications at Dublin is carried on with great activity. The castle gates are closed regularly at 4 o'clock every afternoon; and those only who are connected with the castle, or who have business with any of the members of government, have admittance after that hour.

The marauders are continually strolling over the country by night, robbing, plundering, murdering, and burning. Their principal object seems to be to procure fire-arms.

Troops are continually marching from England to Ireland, and it is computed that 20,000 men are now on duty in that unhappy country. In addition to these, the militia of the disturbed districts were put in requisition *without distinction of religion.*

One of the ring-leaders, who is a person above the ordinary rank, has been arrested, and much important information is expected from him.—He has already disclosed the names of nearly 300 individuals engaged in these nocturnal disturbances. He has also assisted in the discovery of about 30 stands of arms.

One of the mails has been robbed, and the guard shot.

Dublin, says a private letter, presents a second edition of 1792 and 1803. Barriers are erected round the city, and the inhabitants compelled to shut up their houses at eight at night, and remain at home. Yeomen were at drill, and the watchmen were armed with bills as long as pikes.—The castle gates were shut at four o'clock every day.

Several of the murderers who have been arrested, have been tried and some of them executed.

Threatening notices were sent to several of the clergy and others, proposing certain regulations respecting tithes and taxes; in which great reductions are expected by the peasantry.—Another murder was committed on the 11th December, near Ruthinolin, county Meath. The victim is said to be the brother of the man who gave evidence on the trial of the murderers of Mr. Cruise. The murderers, it is expected, will be discovered.

Recent letters from Malta, announce the destruction of the Tunisian fleet off Tunis, in a gale of wind, when, it is said, all hands on board perished, amounting to two thousand persons.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, August 12:—"The great and astonishing mortality, which has, until a few days, attended the inhabitants of this Island, natives as well as foreigners, and which raged more violently at the eastern parts than at Batavia, is calculated to have carried off 400,000 persons and in such numbers daily that they were obliged to tumble the bodies, by cart loads, into large holes, and cover them indiscriminately; but it has entirely subsided."

Letters from the Tyrol announce an extraordinary and deplorable event:—A high mountain in the Pusterthal, between the ancient bishoprick of Brixen and Carinthio, has suddenly moved, and been precipitated on the little village of Muda. The whole valley of Muda was covered in an instant with earth, rocks, and trees. It is not known how many persons have suffered by this frightful catastrophe.

The Cork Chronicle states, that the Calendonia, from Lima, arrived at that port, has brought 300,000, exclusive of several bars of silver, for account of lord Cochrane. A vessel arrived at Plymouth lately and landed a quantity of silver, estimated at £. 100,000 sterling, belonging to the same person.

Sixty five miners were suddenly buried on the 24th ult. in the mines of Rancie, near Foix, by the falling in of the earth above. Fortunately, however, after digging for 16 hours, they were all got out safe.

Among the numerous presentations to his majesty at Hanover, we observe the name of Madame Kestner, who is described in the recently published "Letters from Wetzlar," as being the real *Charlotte* of the *Sorrows of Werter.*

The Spanish papers state that a dreadful accident occurred on the 31st of October. A case relative to the liberty of the press was to be tried before the tribunal. In order to admit a great number of persons, it was thought advisable to hold the court in the convent of the Franciscans. The keeper of the convent intimated his apprehensions, but he was not listened to. The floor soon gave way, and seventy persons were buried in the ruins.

Capital Punishment in Spain.—The present species of capital punishment which the proposed penal code now recognizes is the *garrote*, by means of which the extinction of life seems the affair of an instant. The victim occupies a seat which is attached to an upright post, an iron collar is placed round his neck, and strangulation is produced by turning half round a multiplying screw, which brings the collar close to the post. There is observed no convulsion, no movement of agony. The *garrote* it as expeditious as the *guillotine*, and it sheds no blood.

It has been stated the remains of Major Andre have been lately removed from the spot where they were originally interred in the year 1780, at Tappan, New-York, and brought to England in the Phæton frigate, by order of his royal highness the Duke of York. On Thursday the sarcophagus was deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminister Abbey, which was erected by his late majesty to the memory of this gallant officer. The re-interment took place in the most private manner, the Dean of Westminster superintending in person; major general Sir Herbert Taylor attending on the part of his royal highness the commander-in chief; and Mr. Locker, secretary to Greenwich Hospital, on behalf of the three surviving sisters of the deceased.

An elegant allegorical monument, to the memory of major general Ross, who was killed at Baltimore in the late American war, has just been placed in St. Paul's cathedral. Valour is seen lowering an American flag on the tomb of the departed warrior, as a trophy of his victory. Britannia is recumbent, and in tears. Fame descends with a laurel crown to decorate his bust.

SLAVE TRADE.

By a file of Gazettes received from Sierra Leone to the 14th October, we are informed that the slave trade, the "abolished" slave trade, was at no period so extensive or so prosperous as it is now; never so productive of human misery, or so branded by the rapacity and cruelty of its practitioners. The reports of that brave officer, Sir George Collier, a short time ago, brought to light what the public had hardly been prepared for—the immense magnitude of this terrible trafic, and the inveterate effrontery with which it was carried on by the subjects of other, self-called christrian powers. In the present arrival of Sierra Leone gazettes is continued a list of upwards of forty slave ships, examined by or known to the British cruisers on one part only of the coast of Africa, in the course of the months of July, August and September. Of these vessels, 31 are described to be capable of stowing (as the unhappy creatures are at present stowed) from 11,000 to 12,000 victims. They are of all christian nations—bearing undisguisedly the flags of their respective governments; and few of them, indeed, from the restrictions imposed by treaty on our cruisers, can be lawfully condemned as prizes. But it is not enough that such a traffic should exist: how and under what regulations is it conducted? Take this for a sample: a French schr. lately sailed from the coast of Africa, with 200 slaves, for Cayenne; and this naval engine of torture was so constructed, that, as a provision for each slave, in a voyage across the Atlantic, and between the Tropics, she could hold no more than nine gallons of water! It is stated that in the river of Calabar there were recently several vessels moored together, with springs on their cables, in such a position as to present at a short notice a half-moon battery; and they were determined, as they said, to support each other to the last. They went to quarters every night, and had guard boats for some miles down the river in communication with each other.

These papers inform us the settlement on the Gold coast had been unusually unhealthy this year. Among the deaths are those of the governor-general of the Dutch settlements at Elwina, the governor-general of the Dutch settlement at Acera, and Mr. Gordon, governor of the English settlements of the same place.

THE WILDERNESS.

By Selack Osborn.

There is a wilderness more dark
Than groves of fire on Huron's shore,
And in that dreary region—hark!
What serpents hiss, what monsters roar.

'Tis not on the untrodden isles
Of vast Superior's stormy lake,
Where social comfort never smiles,
Nor sun beams pierce the tangled brake.

Nor is it in the deeper shade
Of India's tiger-haunted wood,
Nor western forests unsurvey'd,
Where crouching panthers lurk for blood:

It is the dark *uncultured Soul*
By Education unrefined,
Where hissing malice—vices foul,
And all the hateful passions prowl—
The frightful Wilderness of Mind.

THE INQUISITIVENESS OF CHILDREN.

One of the distinctive qualities of our nature, is the principle of curiosity. The disposition to pry out the *how* and *why*, is sometimes seen from the very cradle; and is always to be regarded as an auspicious token; it being in fact the germing of all future improvement; the genuine bud of intellectual fruit. Nor scarcely is it conceivable, how great advantage might be taken of such a toward diposition, were it under the constant management of superior skill united with patient industry. But, in the nurture and training up of children, this important particular is, for the most part, overlooked, and their early curiosity either dampened or misdirected. And in this way many are made dollards, or frivolous, who might have been shaped to intellectuall excellence.

Children come into a world, where to them, every thing is new and strange; a world, of which, and of all therein, they are utterly ignorant. And how do these newly born citizens of the world act? Why, just as persons come to years would act under like circumstances. God hath given them an appetite for knowledge, and they seek after it with ardency What is this? What is that made for? How is it done, and why is it so?—These and scores of similar questions, are asked in early childhood, and to *them* the information they inquire after is material, though their questions may seem trifling in the eyes of those to whom the things were long since known.

Were their inquiries properly encouraged, it would lead them to think for themselves; it would put them upon the exercise of their reason, as well as of their memory. At the same time, whenever there were observable in them a forward pertness, or any real impertinence, it might easily be checked without damping their curiosity.

I have seen fathers, so stately and stern, that their children scarcely dare speak to them, and much less familiarly to question them. And I have seen schoolmasters who would requite the familiar question of a little pupil, with a hard blow. Thus the young mind is pinioned, and then bid to soar.

At this uninformed period of life children are not only inquisitive, but ready to believe every thing they hear. And if parents are deficient in giving them the information they are seeking, they naturally endeavor to gain it from others. And thus incorrect, if not dangerously erroneous ideas may be, and doubtless often are infused into their unsuspecting minds. *Conn. Mirror.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late William Whitted, deceased, will come forward and settle their Notes, Bonds and Accounts immediately, as the business of the estate will not admit of indulgence; and all persons having claims are desired to present them for adjustment and payment, or this notice will be plead in bar.

James Webb, and
James Phillips, } *Ex'rs.*

Dec. 1, 1821. 95—3m

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of Orange, at November term last, I shall on Saturday the ninth day of March next, expose to public sale, for ready money, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, a negro calling himself Richard Cobb, who was taken up as a runaway and committed to the jail of this county on the 24th Nov 1820, unless the owner of said slave shall, before that time, come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 1. 95—

Subscribers to the

NATURAL HISTORY

of

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes,

&c.

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Jan. 10